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## **SPECIFICATION**

## 1. Title of the Invention

Surface Cleaning and Lubricating Agent for Papermaking Drier

## 2. Claims

1. A surface cleaning and lubricating agent for a papermaking drier, comprising (a) 50 to 98 weight parts oily material, (b) 1 to 20 weight parts nonionic surfactant, and (c) 1 to 20 weight parts cationic or amphoteric surfactant.

## 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

#### Field of Industrial Utilization

The present invention relates to a cleaning and lubricating agent for application to the surface of a papermaking drier.

## **Prior Art**

Wastepaper use by paper plants has increased in recent years to conserve resources and to cut costs. This is accompanied by a tendency for increased consumption of coated and chemically treated products due to a more diversified demand for such products. Paper products manufactured on a papermaking machine are dried in the drying section of the machine, but the driers used in this case not only heat and dry the paper but also endow the paper products with smoothness and glossiness. This is because paper is pressed down firmly with touch rolls, and the smoothness of the drier surface is transferred to the paper being dried. It is thus extremely important for the drier surface to preserve its clean and smooth mirror finish.

In addition, tissue paper is provided with a crepe finish to achieve improved aesthetic appeal, handling, and softness, and to increase the commercial value of the product. Creating a fine and uniform crepe finish is therefore very important. Creping is commonly achieved by pressing doctor blades against the drier surface and separating the web from the drier surface. The size and quality of a crepe finish is therefore determined by optimum adhesion and separation balance between the web and the drier surface. For this reason, the drier surface must be kept clean and specular.

In current practice, the web is pressed against the drier surface and is caught in the irregularities on the surface, producing sludge. In addition, uneven contact of the doctor blades with the surface, an inability of the web to follow the speed of the papermaking machine, and other factors bring about increased coarseness and gradual sludge accumulation, resulting in staining and surface roughness. Paper stock contains large amounts of hot-melt adhesives, clay, pulp resin components, and other impurities contained in recycled paperboard. These fuse to the drier surface under heating, tear off short fibers from the paper, and deposit them on the drier as contaminants. Strength enhancing agents, sizing agents, and the like also contaminate the drier surface.

Pressing a doctor blade against the surface of a papermaking drier to scrape off the soil accumulated on the surface may be used as a method for removing soil from drier surfaces. When employed, however, this method produces a rougher surface, and although some relief is provided, the surface is rapidly contaminated and the doctor blade must be frequently replaced, which requires considerable time and labor.

According to another method, blankets, felts, and other materials impregnated with mineral oil (kerosene, spindle oil, or the like) or vegetable oil (rapeseed oil or the like) are pressed against the drier surface to transfer the oil thereto. The object is to prevent the web from adhering to the drier surface, and the short fibers of the web from being torn off in the process. In other words, it is believed that paper separation can be improved by the application of an oily material. To achieve this goal, ample amounts of release agents are sometimes applied by coating or spraying. These, however, end up forming oily films on the sludge or soil layer and fail to directly clean the drier surface. In addition, applying release agents in this manner causes excessive amounts thereof to be deposited, lifts the paper off the drier surface, impairs drying due to reduced heat conduction, causes more heated steam to be used, and brings about other problems related to reduced heat efficiency. In extreme cases, the paper is torn because of an excessive release effect, and the process must be stopped. In other words, such methods fail to comprehensively solve the above-described problems and require that the equipment be frequently stopped and cleaned, and the drier surfaces polished.

## Problems Which the Invention Is Intended to Solve

An object of the present invention, which is aimed at addressing the above-described problems, is to clean the drier surface by removing the sludge or soil primarily responsible for these problems; to continuously maintain the cleaned surface in a smooth, specular state; and to thereby achieve improved heat efficiency, paper quality, papermaking speed, and productivity.

## Means Used to Solve the Aforementioned Problems

The present invention resides in a surface cleaning and lubricating agent for a papermaking drier obtained by adding specific surfactants to a natural or synthetic oily material.

Specifically, the present invention resides in a surface cleaning and lubricating agent for a papermaking drier comprising (a) 50 to 98 weight parts, and preferably 75 to 96 weight parts, oily material; (b) 1 to 20 weight parts, and preferably 2 to 15 weight parts, nonionic surfactant; and (c) 1 to 20 weight parts, and preferably 2 to 10 weight parts, cationic or amphoteric surfactant.

A primary action of the oily material is to lubricate the area of contact between a drier surface and a doctor blade. Oiliness is a lubricating characteristic that allows an oil film to be formed between the contacting portions of two metals, reducing metal wear. Examples of such materials include animal and vegetable oils and fats obtained from natural sources; natural waxes; and mineral oils (spindle oil, machine oil, motor oil, and the like), petroleum waxes (microcrystalline wax, paraffin wax, and the like), and liquid paraffin obtained from petroleum. Additional examples include synthetic lubricating oils such as silicone oils, polybutene, polyethylene glycol, and synthetic esters.

Oily materials also have cleaning action. Some types of soil are highly soluble in oil and can readily dissolve in oily materials. Solvents may be cited as examples of such materials, with those having high flash points being preferred from a practical standpoint. Examples include ketones, petroleum spirits, mineral terpenes, and other hydrocarbons; 1,1,1-trichloroethane and other halogenated hydrocarbons; 2-ethylhexanol, isotridecanol, and other alcohols; and low-molecular-weight polybutenes and low-molecular-weight polybutenes and low-molecular-weight polyalkylene glycol ethers obtained by synthesis.

One of the actions of surfactants. To wash off the sludge and soil from a drier surface due to reduced surface tension, penetrating action, dispersing action, and other characteristics, and to emulsify oily materials in water. Nonionic surfactants may be used as such surfactants. A surfactant having an HLB value of 1 to 40, and particularly 6 to 20, is preferred for the object of the present invention.

Another surfactant action concerns chemical or physical adhesion of materials to the metal on the drier surface. This adhesion is believed to be caused by the adsorption of polar groups on a metal surface due to the orientation of the polar groups in surfactant molecules, causing hydrocarbon groups, which are oleophilic in nature, to become aligned in the direction away from the metal surface. Yet another action is adsorption on cellulose fibers. It is assumed that the polar groups in surfactant molecules are adsorbed on the cellulose fibers,

which are believed to be negatively charged, causing hydrocarbon groups to be oriented in the direction away from paper. Hydrocarbon groups are thus sandwiched as an intermediate layer between the surface of the paper and the metal surface of the drier, and the oily material is interposed therebetween. Cationic surfactants and amphoteric surfactants may be cited as examples of surfactants that can be used in this case.

Examples of cationic surfactants include long-chain alkyl  $(C_{10-22})$  trimethyl quaternary ammonium salts, long-chain alkyl  $(C_{10-22})$  dimethylbenzyl quaternary ammonium salts, heterocyclic quaternary ammonium salts, benzethonium chloride, long-chain alkyl  $(C_{10-22})$  pyridium salts, alkyl  $(C_{10-22})$  imidazolinium salts, and dialkyl  $(C_{10-22})$  dimethyl quaternary ammonium salts.

Examples of amphoteric surfactants include alkyl ( $C_{10-22}$ ) dimethylcarboxybetaines, alkyl ( $C_{10-22}$ ) imidazolinium betaines, and dialkyl ( $C_{10-22}$ ) methylcarboxybetaines.

The aforementioned cationic or amphoteric surfactants should preferably be soluble in oil, and particularly have alkyl groups whose carbon numbers range from 14 to 18.

## Working Examples

The present invention will now be described through working examples. "Parts" refers to parts by weight.

# Working Example 1

A drier surface cleaning and lubricating agent having the following composition was prepared.

Polybutene (average molecular weight: 340):

88 parts

Polyoxyethylene (3 mol) cocoalkyl ether:

8 parts

Polyoxyethylene (8 mol) polyoxypropylene

(11 mol) cocoalkyl ether:

2 parts

Di-tallow alkylbetaine:

2 parts

The agent was tested during the manufacture of white paperboard. In conventional practice, an oil-impregnated blanket is pressed against a doctor blade to coat the drier surface in this process. However, sludge, pitch, and the like adhere to the drier surface and accumulate as soil there. For this reason, the drier surface becomes clouded, and the portions covered with sludge acquire a striped pattern. The striped pattern is transferred to the paper, facilitating fuzzing. In addition, paper tearing is caused by the erratic supply of oil to the blanket during oiling, considerable labor is involved in blanket replacement, and production efficiency is very low both in terms of time and in terms of economic efficiency.

An emulsified aqueous solution obtained by emulsifying 20 parts of the inventive composition in 1000 parts water was sprayed over an operating drier (width: 2 m) through nine spray nozzles at a rate of 1.0 L/min. After the spraying had been performed for about 30 minutes, the striped pattern started disappearing from the drier surface, and the entire surface became less cloudy and more glossy, and acquired a mirror finish in about half a day of spraying. This was accompanied by the disappearance of the striped pattern from the paper, no fuzzing occurred any longer, and higher paper quality was obtained. An increase in drying efficiency was also noted, and the steam pressure used could be lowered from 2.8 kg/cm² to 1.8 kg/cm².

## Working Example 2

A drier surface cleaning and lubricating agent having the following composition was prepared.

Liquid paraffin (viscosity: 11 cst):

89 parts

Polyoxyethylene (3 mol) cocoalkyl ether:

7 parts

Sorbitan monooleate:

I part

The agent was tested during liner fabrication.

In conventional practice, a large amount of water (20 L/min) is sprayed during such a process in order to prevent sludge deposition. For this reason, rust forms on the drier, the surface becomes rough, the finished surface of the paper loses its gloss, and paper tearing occurs particularly frequently due to the inadequate heating of corner portions. In addition, spraying large amounts of water increases heat loss and reduces production efficiency.

An emulsified aqueous solution obtained by emulsifying 5 parts of the above-described composition in 1000 parts water was sprayed over an operating drier (width: 3 m) through 30 spray nozzles at a rate of 1.5 L/min. The rust soon disappeared from the metal surface, an oil film formed instead on the metal surface, and the resulting lubricating action produced a "leveling" effect in the area of contact with the doctor blade. The leveling effect produced a smoother drier surface and resulted in an improved gloss on the finished surface of the paper. In addition, the large amounts of water were dispensed with, making it possible to achieve better drying properties, to reduce steam consumption from 3.5 kg/cm² to 2.3 kg/cm², and to prevent paper from tearing.

## Working Example 3

A drier surface cleaning and lubricating agent having the following composition was prepared.

Machine oil (viscosity: 30 cst):

Polyoxyethylene (8 mol) polypropylene
(11 mol) cocoalkyl ether:

parts

Polyoxyethylene (8 mol) nonylphenyl ether:

3
part

Dihydrogenated tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride:
parts

3

The agent was tested during the manufacture of dry-crepe toilet paper. In conventional practice, sludge-removing doctor blades are used in this process, but the production process is performed at a high papermaking speed with large amounts of deposited sludge. As a result, poor adhesion exists between the paper and the Yankee drier surface, nonuniformities develop during the separation of the web from the drier surface by the doctor blade, and uniform crepe is impossible to obtain. In

addition, tear-like separation occurs, generating paper dust and resulting in a less favorable working environment. It is apparent that heat efficiency is also adversely affected.

An emulsified aqueous Lation obtained by emulsifying 1 part of the above-described composition in 1000 parts water was sprayed over an operating Yankee drier (width: 3 m) through 30 spray nozzles at a rate of 2 L/min. After the spraying had been performed for about 1 hour, the deposited sludge was removed, the surface of the Yankee drier gradually became glossier, a uniform, fine crepe pattern was formed, and the paper became very soft to the touch. At the same time, a higher drying efficiency was obtained, the papermaking speed was increased by 10%, and the doctor blade replacement cycle was extended from 2 to 8 hours.

## Working Example 4

A drier surface cleaning and lubricating agent having the following composition was prepared.

Machine oil (viscosity: 14 cst):

60 parts

Polybutene (average molecular weight: 1000):

30 parts

Polyoxyethylene (8 mol) polyoxypropylene

(11 mol) cocoalkyl ether:

3 parts

Di-tallow alkyldimethylammonium chloride:

4 parts

Dimethyl cocoalkylbetaine:

3 parts

The agent was tested during the manufacture of tissue paper. In conventional practice, a release agent is added to the pulp slurry in this process, but the resulting release properties lack uniformity, a uniform crepe pattern is difficult to obtain, and a large amount of release agent must be added.

An emulsified aqueous solution obtained by emulsifying I part of the composition in 1000 parts water was sprayed with the aid of 40 spray nozzles over an operating Yankee drier (width: 4 m) at a rate of 3 L/min.

As a result, a uniform, fine crepe pattern was obtained, and the product was soft to the touch. Whereas the monthly consumption of a conventional release additive was 900 to 1000 kg, a monthly consumption of 100 to 110 kg was sufficient for the present invention.

## Comparative Example 1

The composition shown below was used. This composition contained neither cationic nor amphoteric surfactants.

Liquid paraffin (viscosity: 11 cst):

90 parts

Sorbitan monooleate:

5 parts

Polyethylene glycol (molecular weight: 600)

monooleate:

5 parts

The composition was tested in the same manner as in Working Example 2, but sludge remained partially deposited on the drier surface, and glossy spots had formed on the finished surface of the paper product. In addition, the deposited sludge had caused increased wear in the doctor blade and reduced the replacement period thereof from 8 to 3 hours.

## Comparative Example 2

The composition shown below was used. This composition contained an anionic surfactant instead of the cationic or amphoteric surfactant.

Machine oil (viscosity: 15 cst):	86 parts
Polyoxyethylene (8 mol) polyoxypropylene	
(11 mol) cocoalkyl ether:	3 parts
Polyoxyethylene (3 mol) cocoalkyl ether:	8 parts
Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate:	3 parts
The composition was tested in the same	manner as i

The composition was tested in the same manner as in Working Example 3, but the surface of the Yankee drier could not be kept sufficiently clean, lower drying efficiency resulted, sludge deposition occurred, and the doctor blade was severely worn, requiring replacement every 3 hours. For this reason, the

crepe finish was nonuniform, and production efficiency could not be increased.

#### Merits of the Invention

The inventive surface cleaning and lubricating agent for a papermaking drier is emulsified with water in an arbitrary ratio and applied to the drier surface, making it possible to obtain a clean, smooth, and specular surface and to maintain the resulting state. Drying efficiency can thereby be increased, and optimum separation from the drier surface can be achieved. As a result, a paper product with an improved surface gloss can be obtained, and tissue paper can be provided with a crepe finish that renders the paper product soft to the touch. Productivity can also be increased because higher heat efficiency is achieved, a faster papermaking process is established, surfaces are abraded to a lesser extent, the doctor blades are replaced less frequently, paper loss is reduced, paper dust is prevented from being generated, and the like.

Applicant: Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd.

Applicant: Nippon Yugyo KK

(11) 4-130190 (A)

(43) 1.5.x592 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 2-248692 (22) 20.9.1990

(71) NIPPON OIL & FATS CO LTD(1) (72) KAORU KAMOGAWA(1)

(51) Int. Cl<sup>5</sup>. C10M141/06,D21F5/00//(C10M141/06,C10M129/16,C10M133/04),C10N30/04

PURPOSE: To obtain the title cleaning lubricant which can make the surface of a dryer clean to keep it always like a smooth mirror surface and thereby cam improve the thermal efficiency, paper quality, paper-making rate, and productivity by mixing an oily substance with specified surface active agents.

CONSTITUTION: 50-98 pts. wt. oily substance (e.g. natural wax or liquid paraffin) is mixed with 1-20 pts.wt. nonionic surface active agent and 1-20 pts.wt. cationic or amphoteric surfactant to give the title cleaning lubricant. By emulsifying this lubricant with water at an arbitrary ratio and using the emulsion, the surface of a dryer can be made clean and like a smooth mirror surface, and the state can be maintained. Therefore, it can improve the thermal efficiency, paper quality, paper-making rate, and productivity.

#### (54) GREASE FOR SYNCHRONOUS JOINT

(11) 4-130193 (A)

0: g.

(43) 1.5.1992 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 2-415155 (22) 27.12.1990 (33) JP (31) 89p.336702 (32) 27.12.1989

(71) NISSAN MOTOR CO LTD(1) (72) SABURO ABE(6)

(51) Int. Cl<sup>5</sup>. C10M169/00//(C10M169/00,C10M101/02,C10M115/08,C10M135/18, C10M137/10),C10N10/04,C10N10/12,C10N30/06,C10N40/00,C10N50/10

PURPOSE: To obtain the title grease having a low coefficient of friction and also a low axial force and capable of reducing the unpleasantness of riders by mixing a specified base grease with specified organomolybdenum compounds, an extreme-pressure additive comprising a specified organozinc compound, and a specified copolymer.

CONSTITUTION: A base grease consisting of a mineral oil and a urea compound is mixed with, based on the weight of a grease composition, organomolybdenum compounds comprising 0.5-5wt.% molybdenum dithiocarbamate and 0.5-5wt.% molybdenum dithiophosphate, 0.5-10wt.% extreme-pressure additive comprising zinc dithiophosphate, and 0.5-60wt.% ethylene/branched α-olefin copolymer or 2-70wt.% ethylene/olefin copolymer or 2-85wt.% ethylene/polymethacrylate copolymer to thereby mix the base oil with the copolymer, thus giving the title grease having a kinematic viscosity of 13-460cSt at 100°C.

## (54) LUBRICANT FOR HOT ROLLING OF STAINLESS STEEL

(11) 4-130194 (A)

(43) 1.5.1992 (19) JP

(21) Appl. No. 2-252920 (22) 21.9.1990

(71) NISSHIN STEEL CO LTD (72) YUICHI HIGO(2)

(51) Int. CI<sup>5</sup>. C10M173/00,B21B27/10,B21B45/02//(C10M173/00,C10M103/06, C10M103/00),C10N10/04,C10N10/06,C10N10/08,C10N10/12,C10N10/16, C10N20/02,C10N20/06,C10N30/06,C10N40/24

PURPOSE: To obtain the title lubricant which can prevent the seizure to rolling rolls when stainless steel is hot-coiled under a high load by dispersing specified fine inorganic particles in a viscous aqueous solution.

CONSTITUTION: 1-30wt.% fine inorganic particles of which particles having a diameter of  $10\mu m$  or smaller account for at least 90wt.% and which comprise a compound selected from MoS<sub>2</sub>, BN, PbO, PbS, CaF<sub>2</sub>, alumina, titania, nickel oxide, chromium oxide, and an inorganic silicate are dispersed in a viscous aqueous solution, if necessary having a water-soluble high-molecular thickening agent incorporated therein, having a viscosity of  $1 \times 10^3$  to  $5 \times 10^5$ cP to give the title lubricant.

19日本国特許庁(JP)

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**国発明の名称** 

抄紙用ドライヤー表面清浄潤滑剤

②特 願 平2-248692

②出 願 平2(1990)9月20日.

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明 新 書

1. 発明の名称

抄紙用ドライヤー表面清浄潤着剤

## 2. 特許請求の範囲

1. (a) 独性物質50~98重量部. (b) 非イオン界面活性剤1~20重量部および(c) カチオン界面活性剤率たは両性界面括性剤1~2 0重量部からなる抄紙用ドライヤ~表面清浄潤滑 剤。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

【巌集上の利用分野】

本発明は抄載用ドライヤー表面に使用する清浄 復借剤に関する。

【従来の技術】

最近、製紙工場は安部の節約、コストの低減から古紙の利用が増え、一方ニーズの多用化から楽品添加の増加、塗工物の増加の傾向にある。抄紙によって特られた紙は乾燥工程によって乾燥されるが、その際用いられるドライヤーの作用は単に如無乾燥するだけではなく、紙に平滑と光沢を付

与する機能を可る。それはタッチロールで強く圧 着し、乾燥するときにドライヤー表面の平滑さを 紙に写しとるからである。それゆえドライヤー表 面は清浄でかつ平滑な麓面状を保持することが極 めて重要である。

ところが現状では、ドライヤー表面は紙匹がド ライヤーに圧着されて表面の凸凹にくいこみ、カ スとなってしまう。またドクター刃の表面との 「あたり」の不均一、抄紙速度に追従できないこ となどにより狙れがいっそう烈しくなり、ますますカスが埋積し、汚れとなって表面粗れの原因となる。さらに、紙の原料にはダンボール古紙のホットメルト、クレー、パルプ中の樹脂分なで融着したがある。これがドライヤー表面に熱ではだったが低の短線能をはぎとり、ドライヤーに付着して汚れとなる。その他、紙力増強剤、サイズ剤などもドライヤー表面を汚す原因となる。

このような抄紙用ドライヤー表面の汚れを取る 方法のひとつとして、ドクター刃をドライヤー表 面に押し当てて表面に堆積した汚れを削り取ることが行なわれる。しかし、これは却って表面を租 すことになり、当面はよくてもすぐに汚れてしまい、頻繁にドクター刃を交換する必要があり、そ の手間と労力は大変なものである。

また、別の方法として駐油、スピンドル油などの鉱物油やナタネ油などの植物油をしみ込ませた 毛布、フェルトなどをドライヤー表面に押し当て て塗布することが行なわれている。その目的は紙 匹がドライヤー表面から剥がれにくかったり。そ

を取り除いて表面を清浄にすること、および清浄 になった表面を常に平滑な鏡面状に保持すること。 それにより無効率の向上、板の品質の向上、抄紙 速度の向上および生蔵性を向上することを目的と する。

#### [課題を解決するための手段]

本発明は天然または合成により得られる油性物質に特定の界面活性剤を加えて得られる乳化可能な抄紙用ドライヤー表面清浄潤滑剤である。

すなわち、本発明は(8)油性物質50~98 重量部、好ましくは75~96重量部(b)非イ オン界面括性剤1~20重量部、好ましくは2~ 16重量部および(c)カチオン界面活性剤また は同性界面活性剤1~20重量部、好ましくは2~ ~10重量部からなる抄紙用ドライヤー表面清浄 満得剤である。

抽性物質の主な作用のひとつはドライヤー表面 とドクター刃の接触部分への調着作用である。抽 性とは潤滑特性のひとつであり、金属間の接触部 分に介在して油菓を形成し、金属の磨耗を減少さ の際に紙匹の短機能がむしり取られるのを防ぐた めである。すなわち、油性物質を塗布することに より紙の剥離性をよくしようとするものであると 思われる。その意味でさらに養極的に軻難剤を癒 布したり複響する場合もある。しかし、これらは カスや汚れの層の上に油性膜を形成するに過ぎず、 ドライヤー表面を直接的に精浄にするものではな い。またこのように刺離剤を強布することは剥離 剤が過剰となって紙がドライヤー表面から浮いて しまい、熱伝導を低下させて乾燥不十分の原因と なり、加熱素気の量を増やさねばならないなど熱 効率低下の原因となる。さらに、はなはだしい場 合には過剰な削離効果のために紙切れを起こし、 製造を中断するようなこともある。すなわち、こ のような方法は本質的な問題解決の方法ではなく、 そのために装置を頻繁に止めては消揚を行ない、 またドライヤー表面を磨いている。

#### [発明が解決しようとする課題]

本発明は、これらの支障をなくすため、その本 質的な原因であるドライヤー表面からカスや汚れ

せる作用である。このような物質としては天然より 得られる動植物油脂、天然ワックス・石油油などの紅物油あるいはマイクロクリスタリンクス、パラフィンワックスなどの石油ワックス なん 流動パラフィンなどがあげられる。また、グリコール、ポリブテン、シリコーンオイルなどの合成酒醤油があげられる。

油性物質の他の作用として清浄作用がある。特別には油溶性の強いものもあり、それらはは一世のない。そのような物質とし引火でが発射があるが望まれるがい。その見からしてないのでは、カースとリット、カーエクロルスをリットののでは、カースとリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをリットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットのでは、カースをサットを対している。

界面活性剤の作用のひとつは表面張力の低下、 機選作用、分散作用などの特性によりドライヤー 数面のカスや汚れを洗浄除去することであり、また、油性物質を水に乳化させる作用である。この ような界面活性剤としては非イオン界面活性剤を 用いる。そのHLBは1~40のもの、とくに6 ~20のものが本発明の自的に望ましい。

はカチオン界面括性剤および両性界面括性剤があげられる。

カチオン界面活性剤としては長額アルキル(炭 素数10~22)トリメチル第四アンモニウム塩、 長 銀アルキル(炭素数10~22)ジメチルペンジル第 四アンモニウム塩、複素薬第四アンモニウム塩、 塩化ペンゼトニウム、長銀アルキル(炭素数10~ 22)ピリジウム塩、アルキル(炭素数10~22)イ ミダゾリニウム塩、ジアルキル(炭素数10~22) ジメチル第四アンモニウム塩などがあげられる。

同性界面括性剤としてはアルキル(炭素数10~22)ジメチルカルポキシベタイン、アルキル(炭素数10~22)イミダゾリニウムベタイン、ジアルキル(炭素数10~22)メチルカルボキシベタインなどをあげることができる。

上記のカチオン界面活性剤または剛性界面括性剤は飼油性の大きいものがよく、とくにアルキル基の炭素数は14~18が望ましい。

#### [实施例]

つぎに本発明を実施例により説明する。部は意

#### 景蓄準である。

#### 実施例1

つぎの組成のドライヤー表面清浄潤滑剤を用い た。

ポリプテン(平均分子量 3 4 0) 8 8 部 ポリオキシエチレン(3 モル)ヤシ油アルキルエ ーテル 8 部 ポリオキシエチレン(8 モル)ポリオキシプロピ レン(1 1 モル)ヤシ油アルキルエーテル 2 部 ジ牛脂アルキルベタイン 2 部

これを白板紙の製造工程において試験した。 使来、この工程では油をしみ込ませた毛布をドクター刃で押さえてドライヤー製面に塗布してかた。 が付着したまま汚れとなって堆積していたのけまま汚れとなって堆積したのためにある。 この総がの線となっていた。 このためにその総がの線が発生し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労のを要し、毛布の交換にも多大の労の

時間的にも経済的にも甚だ生産効率が低かった。

本発明のこの組成物20部を水1000部で乳化した乳化水溶液をスプレーノズル9個で運転中のドライヤー(2m額)に毎分1。0リットルの割合で散布した。約30分程度の散布でドライヤー表面の額状の線が消入始め、表面全体から最初が出たの数が消入が出始め、約半日の散布で鏡面状となってきた。それに従い、紙からも額状の線が消入、毛羽立ちもなくなって紙質が向上した。また、乾燥が率の向上も認められ、使用蒸気の圧力を2.8 Kg/cm² に低下させることができた。

#### 实施例 2

つぎの組成のドライヤー表面清浄潤滑剤を用いた。

流動パラフィン(粘皮 1 1 c s t) 8 9 部 ポリオキシエチレン(3 モル)ヤシ油アルキルエーテル 7 部 ソルピタンモノオレエート 1 部 オレイルイミダゾリン第四アンモニウムクロリ

۲

これを内装ライナーの製造工程において試験した。

従来、この工程ではカス付着防止のため毎分2 0リットルもの多量の水を散布していた。このた めドライヤーには錆が発生し、表面が租れて紙仕 上げ面は光沢がなく、とくに耳部分の乾燥不良の ため紙切れが多発していた。また多量の水散布の ために熱損出が大きく、生産効率が悪かった。

## 実施例4

つぎの組成のドライヤー表面清浄問着剤を用い た。

マシン油(粘度14cst) 60部ポリプテン(平均分子量1000) 30部ポリオキシエチレン(8モル)ポリオキシプロピレン(11モル)ヤシ油アルキルエーテル 3部ジ牛脂アルキルジメチルアンモニウムクロリド

ジメチルヤシ油アルキルベタイン 3 部

#### 类施例3

3 部

つぎの組成のドライヤー表面清浄潤滑剤を用いた。 た。

これをティッシュペーパーの製造工程で試験した。従来、この工程では内添用剥離剤をパルプスラリーに添加していたが剥離性にムラがあり、均一なクレープができにくく、内添用剥離剤を多量に使用しなければならなかった。

この組成物1部を水1000部で乳化した乳化 水溶液をスプレーノズル40個を用いて運転中の ヤンキードライヤー(4m幅)に毎分3リットル で散布した。

その結果、クレープは均一で報細化し、手触り 感の非常にソフトなものになった。従来の内添用 剥離剤の使用量は月間換算で900~1000K まに対して本方法によれば月間換算で、100~ 110Kまで十分であった。

## 比較例1

カチオン界面活性剤または菌性界面活性剤のいずれも含有しないつぎの組成物を用いた。

洗動パラフィン(粘度11cst) 90部ソルピタンモノオレエート 5部ポリエチレングリコール(分子量600)モノオ

レエート

5 部

これを実施例2と同様に試験を行なったところ、ドライヤー表面に部分的にカスが付 し、紙仕上がり面に光沢斑が発生した。またカスの付着のためドクター刃の磨耗をきたし、その交換時間が8時間から3時間に短くなった。

#### 比較例 2

カチオン界面活性剤または両性界面活性剤に代えて、アニオン界面活性剤を含有するつぎの組成物を用いた。

マシン油(粘度15 c s t) 8 6 部 ポリオキシエチレン(8 モル)ポリオキシプロピ レン(1 1 モル)ヤシ油アルキルエーテル 3 部 ポリオキシエチレン(3 モル)ヤシ油アルキルエ ーテル 8 部

ドデシルベンゼンスルホン酸ナトリウム 3 部 これを実施例3 と関機に試験したが、ヤンキードライヤー表面を十分滑浄に保持することができず、乾燥効率が低下し、カスが付着してドクター 刃の磨耗も激しく、3 時間ごとに交換する必要が

あった。そのためクレープも不均一となり、生産 効率の向上にはならなかった。

#### [発明の効果]

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